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Voluntary _ Public

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Burma - Union of

Post: Rangoon

New Pest Risk Analysis Requirements

Report Categories:

Trade Policy Incident Report

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Report Highlights:

On January 1, 2017, the Myanmar government imposed a new pest risk analysis (PRA) requirement for imported plant commodities. Under the new requirement, Myanmar authorities will not allow the import of any plant commodity without the required PRA information. Exporters are advised to work with APHIS and their importers to ensure compliance with the new requirement.

General Information:

A new Myanmar pest risk analysis (PRA) requirement went into effect on January 1, 2017, which requires exporters to address questions contained in a Myanmar government questionnaire. The PRA information must be submitted by the designated National Plant Protection Organization, thus, exporters are recommended to work with the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) and their importers to ensure they comply with the new requirements prior to exporting to Myanmar.

The new requirement affects market access for new plant products as well as historically traded commodities. It does not affect processed products.

Author Defined:

Data information required for the pest risk analysis questionnaire:

1. National Plant Protection Organization (NPPO) of exporting country must submit a request in writing for import permission to the Myanmar Director of Plant Protection Division, Department of Agriculture at the following address:

Director
Plant protection Division
Department of Agriculture
Yangon
Telephone +95 01 644214
Facsimile +95 01 644019

2. Data information of plants and plant products to be considered for the Pest Risk Analysis
 - 2.1 Complete address of NPPO with telephone, facsimile and email contact information
 - 2.2 Information about proposed export commodity to Myanmar
 - 2.2.1 Scientific name of the commodity, including author(s)
 - 2.2.2 Taxonomic classification
 - 2.2.3 Synonyms
 - 2.2.4 Common Name
 - 2.2.5 Variety/Cultivar
 - 2.2.6 Plant part to be exported
 - 2.2.7 The specific end use of the commodity
 - 2.2.8 Export destination
(Other Countries)
 - 2.2.9 Photograph of the commodity
 - 2.3 Information about the production area
 - 2.3.1 States, regions, provinces
 - 2.3.2 Area maps
 - 2.3.3 Climatological description of the production area
 - 2.3.4 Amount proposed for export
 - 2.4 Information about production and cultivation

- 2.4.1 Specific pest management surveillance programs and certification schemes (e.g. survey data/sampling method, etc.)
- 2.4.2 Product from area officially certified pest free by NPPO
- 2.4.3 Internal legislative restriction (e.g. pest free areas, import control measures/ requirements, etc.)
- 2.4.4 Production and cultivation
 - Source:
 - Production
 - Harvesting method
 - Harvesting period
- 2.5 Information about pests associated with the proposed export commodity and vectors of the pathogenic agents attacking the crop

Scientific name and synonyms	Organism type (insect, mite, fungi, bacteria etc.)	Order	Family	Common name	Plant part attacked	Distribution	Reference

- 2.6 Information about post-harvest management
 - 2.6.1 Packing methods
 - 2.6.2 Inspection procedures
 - 2.6.3 Post-harvest disinfestation/disinfection treatments
 - 2.6.4 Storage condition and security
 - 2.6.5 Transportation (national and international)
- 2.7 Current phytosanitary certification procedures (e.g. field inspection, sampling, additional declaration etc.)
- 2.8 Result of pest risk analysis, which have been carried out in other countries
- 2.9 All data (if possible) provided to be less than 10 years old and validated endorsed by NPPO of exporting country
- 3 Complete food safety requirements for imported agricultural commodities destined for consumption.
 - 3.1 Complete 1. Certificate of Analysis (CoA) from national food safety competent authority (or) accredited laboratory (ISO 17025).
 - 3.2 Copy of the certificate of laboratory accreditation.
 - 3.3 E-mail contact and address of CoA.
 - 3.4 List of pesticides (active ingredients) used on the imported agricultural commodities in the country of origin, a GAP certificate or a document certifying the products as being fit for human consumption.